

lantic, and cast anchor off the coast of Acadia (Nova Scotia) where they found the climate not so extreme as that of the St. Lawrence.

Champlain remained three years in Acadia of which he explored the shores and interior. It was during this time that the colony of Port Royal (Annapolis) was founded.

The next time Champlain sailed from France to America was in 1607. This time he was chief of the expedition. He reconnoitred the St. Lawrence with two ships. On the site of the ancient village of Stadacona, whose incomparable situation he had appreciated before, he disembarked with all his people. He established himself on the land and caused to be elevated the first houses in Quebec (Quebec in the French form of the kelon which, in the Indian language, means the "narrowing of the waters"). From this time dates any permanent settlement of the French in America.

In 1611 Charles de Bourbon, Comte de Soissons, was created Lieutenant General of New France, or Canada was called. He was succeeded by Henry de Bourbon, Prince de Conde. At this time the company of Associated Merchants had a species of monopoly in trade between New France and the Old Country.

In 1619 the Duc de Montmorenci became Viceroy. In 1621 the Associated Merchants because they had not fulfilled their charter, requiring them to colonize the country, were deprived of their privileges, which were granted to Guillaume and Emery de l'arn, who were Protestants. And religious discord came to keep company with the colonists to cheer their solitude.

In 1627 the King of France, urged by his great minister Richelieu, gave a royal charter to the "New Company of the Hundred Associates," mostly of the highest nobility of France ceding to them all of New France, Acadia, Newfoundland and Florida. Power was given them to grant lands on feudal tenure, to give titles, erect duchies, marquisesates, counties and baronies. They had monopoly of trade, and were bound to send out 1,500 settlers during the first ten years.

In 1629 Quebec was captured by the English Admiral Kirke, but it was restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain en Laye, of March 27th, 1632.

In 1634 M. de la Dauversiere, Father Olier and Baron de la Fauschamps founded Ville Marie de Montreal mostly for missionary and educational work, and projected a seminary, Hotel Dieu, and a

college consecrated to Christ St. Joseph and the Virgin Marie-Anne was the first Governor in 1642.

In 1648 the New England colonies made a proposal to D'Ailleboust, Lieutenant General of New France, that there should be free trade and perpetual peace between the French and English colonies, even though the parent countries might be at war. This proposition was well received, but a quarrel existing in 1644 between D'Aulnay and La Tour, two seigneurs of Acadia, was festered by the New England colony supplying arms to La Tour, and allying with him in 1647.

Before 1648 these French possessions in America were not conceived to be for permanent institutions. They were either the posts of missionaries for the conversion of the "heathen" to Christianity or a place of refuge for the political and religious exiles of the old country, or trading stations established by enterprising companies of merchants for their own gain. Religious liberty was accorded in New France by decree of King Henry IV. Hugonots were allowed to settle therein provided that they did not try to interfere with the conversion of the natives to the Roman Catholic creed. This was interpreted to extend to their own children. Companies of merchants like those before enumerated, obtained grants on condition of paying a percentage gained in trade to the King and in support of the missions. These grants were accompanied by charters allowing those who held them the monopoly of American trade.

The religious order of the Recollets constructed a gorgeous convent near Quebec when that settlement contained but 100 inhabitants. This was in 1620. Other religious bodies of the Catholic persuasion richly endowed by French millionaires to expiate the sins they had committed in the accumulation of wealth and as a sop to Satan, erected their establishments in Canada on a strong foundation. But in the pleasant valley of Port Royal, where the first permanent settlement of the French had been established, was a pleasanter picture than that presented by religious craft and the cunning of trade and the hardships of warfare. There where the "Old Fort" raises its battlements to the day of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was assembled a more gallant company than any modern settlement can boast. Colonists of so noble quality and culture in modern times do not go out in a body for enterprise and settlement in foreign parts as these had done. The